Necrosis causes cell membrane rupture and the release of cellular contents often with biologically harmful results, particularly inflammatory events, so that the presence of necrotic cells and their components along with the apoptotic bodies is best avoided. Appropriate levels of treatment of the cells to create apoptotic bodies for use in the present invention depend to some extent on the nature of the chosen cells and cellular composition, and the type of treatment chosen to induce apoptosis. Such appropriate levels are readily determinable by those skilled in the art, having regard to the available scientific literature on the subject including the above-reference articles.--

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In the Claims:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c), kindly cancel Claims 11 and 15, without prejudice or disclaimer.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c), please cancel Claims 1-10 and 12-15 and replace these claims with new claims 16-28.

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16. (New) A method for treatment and/or prophylaxis in mammalian patients with medical disorders resulting from or involving endothelial dysfunction, wherein the disorder is selected from the group consisting of atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, myocardial infarction, angina, hypertension, Raynaud's disease, cardiac syndrome X, migraine, ischemic damage, inflammatory bowel disease and graft versus host disease, which method comprises administration to the patient of an effective amount of apoptotic bodies.

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17. (New) The method of Claim 16 wherein the apoptotic bodies are in a liquid suspension along with viable cells.

18. (New) The method of Claim 17 wherein the apoptotic bodies comprise from 10% to 90% of the cellular portion of the suspension.

19. (New) The method of Claim 18 wherein the apoptotic bodies comprise from 30% to 70% of the cellular portion of the suspension.

20. (New) The method of Claim 18 wherein the apoptotic bodies are derived from extracorporeal treatment of blood cells compatible with those of the mammalian patient.

21. (New) The method of Claim 16 wherein the apoptotic bodies are derived from established cultured cell lines.

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22. (New) The method of Claim 20 wherein the blood cells are white blood cells of blood compatible with that of the mammalian patient.

23. (New) The method of Claim 22 wherein the blood cells are the patient's own white blood cells.

24. (New) The method of Claim 23 wherein the blood cells are the patient's own T lymphocytes.

25. (New) The method of Claim 16 wherein the effective amount of apoptotic bodies comprises from 10,000 to 10,000,000 apoptotic bodies per kilogram body weight of the patient, administered as a dosage.

26. (New) The method of Claim 25 wherein the dosage contains from 500,000 to 5,000,000 apoptotic bodies per kilogram body weight of the patient.

27. (New) The method of Claim 25 wherein the dosage contains from 1,500,000 to 4,000,000 apoptotic bodies per kilogram body weight of the patient.

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28. (New) The method of Claim 25, wherein the mammalian patient is a human.